

or without such specific designation, are earnestly invited. They may be transmitted to the undersigned, at his residence in Middlebury, Vermont.

Should any individual, or association, or the members of any church, contribute to the amount of \$100, such individual, or association, or church may select a teacher, who shall, if found qualified, be sent out by the Board, and instructed—or if no individual is thus selected, some teacher will, if desired, be instructed, to correspond with such individual, association, or church, and communicate, from time to time, information concerning her school, and the prospect of usefulness in her work.

It is proper to say, that the Board of National Popular Education, embraces members of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Episcopal denominations, and that teachers of all these denominations have been sent out, and will continue to be sent out, by the Board. The invitation herein, for applications from teachers, and for funds, is intended for them all. And the undersigned must be allowed here to express the high gratification he has felt, in seeing classes of teachers coming together, from these denominations, and going forth to do good in the spirit of their common Master, and under the broad banner of Christian Union.

WILLIAM SLADE,
Cor. Sec. and General Agent of Board of National Popular Education.
HARTFORD, CONN., May 30, 1848.

RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

On Friday evening, the Whig Ratification Convention was held in Independence Square. Large delegations were present from several States of the Union, that from Baltimore being over one thousand men. The North American says:—

The assembly was a very large one, probably the largest ever seen in this city. Around each stand were gathered in the course of the evening thousands of attentive spectators, each gathering making a much larger array than many common political meetings.

The meeting was called to order by Robert Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, who nominated the following list of officers, which was unanimously agreed to:—

PRESIDENT—W. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania.

VICE PRESIDENTS—George E. Kent, Maine; A. Colby, New Hampshire; Solomon Foot, Vermont; George Aspin, Massachusetts; J. F. Simmons, Rhode Island; N. L. White, Connecticut; J. W. Foster, New York; William Wright, New Jersey; H. D. Maxwell, Pennsylvania; J. McFee, Delaware; John C. Groves, Maryland; W. S. Archer, Virginia; D. M. Barringer, North Carolina; G. Gamge, South Carolina; G. W. Crawford, Georgia; C. C. Langdon, Alabama; Theodore J. Barrett, Indiana; L. Saunders, Louisiana; Joseph Vance, Ohio; W. J. Graves, Kentucky; G. A. Hoar, Tennessee; J. Vanover, Illinois; B. D. Mitchell, Missouri; T. W. Newton, Arkansas; Joseph R. Williams, Michigan; J. D. Hitt, Florida; E. E. Eastman, Wisconsin; J. McManus, Iowa; B. H. Epherson, Texas.

SECRETARIES—E. Stanley, North Carolina; J. Brown Bell, Pennsylvania; C. Bullitt, Louisiana; George Lund, Massachusetts; S. Little Smith, Illinois; S. S. L. Hommedieu, Ohio; Alexander Ramsor, Pennsylvania; J. Evans Fuller, New York; C. A. Wiley, North Carolina; Joseph P. Longhead, Pennsylvania; H. Frazier, Tennessee; P. H. Vanover, Vermont; Isaac Munroe, Maryland; Thurlow Weed, New York.

There were five stands for speakers, and a large number of persons addressed the assembly, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, that the Whigs of the United States, here assembled by their Representatives, heartily ratify the nomination of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, for President, and MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, for Vice President of the United States, and pledge themselves to their support.

2. Resolved, that in the choice of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, we are glad to discover sympathy with a great popular sentiment throughout the nation—a sentiment which, having its origin in admiration of great military success, has been strengthened by the development, in every action and every word, of sound conservative opinions, and of true fidelity to the great principles of former days, and to the principles of the Constitution as administered by its founders.

3. Resolved, that General Taylor, in saying that, had he voted in 1844, he would have voted the Whig ticket, gives us the assurance—and no better is needed from a consistent and truth speaking man—that his heart was with us at the crisis of our political destiny, when Henry Clay was the candidate, and that he was only Whig principles were well defined and clearly asserted, but Whig measures dependent on success. The heart that was with us then is with us now, and we have a soldier's word of honor, and a life of public and private virtue, as the security.

4. Resolved, that we look to General Taylor's administration of the Government as one conducive of Peace, Prosperity, and Union. Of Peace—because no one better knows or has greater reason to desire what he has seen early on the field of victory, the horrors of war, and especially of a foreign and aggressive war. Of Prosperity—now more than ever needed to relieve the nation from a burden of debt, and to restore industry—agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—to its accustomed and peaceful functions and influences. Of Union—because we have a candidate whose very position as a Southern man, reared on the banks of that great stream whose tributaries, natural and artificial, embrace the whole Union, renders the protection of the interests of the whole country his first trust, and whose varied duties in past life have been rendered, not on the soil, or under the flag of any State or section, but over the wide frontier, and under the broad banner of the Nation.

5. Resolved, that standing as the Whig party does on a broad and firm platform of the Constitution, braced up by all its inviolable and sacred guarantees and compromises, and cherished in the affections because protective of the interests of the people, we are proud to have as the exponent of our opinions, one who is pledged to construe it by the wise and generous rules which Washington applied to any other such situation—that he will make Washington's administration the model of his own.

6. Resolved, that as Whigs and Americans, we are proud to acknowledge our gratitude for the great military services which, beginning at Palo Alto and ending at Buena Vista, first awakened the American people to a just estimate of what is now our Whig candidate. In the discharge of a painful duty for his march into the enemy's country was a reluctant one, in the command of regulars at one time, and volunteers at another, and of both combined: in the decisive though punctual discipline of his camp, where all respected and loved him; in the negotiation of terms for a defeated and desperate enemy; the exigency of actual conflict, when the battle was personally fought;—we have found him the same, brave, distinguished and considerate, no heartless spectator of bloodshed, no trifler with human life or human happiness; and we do not know who to admire most, his heroism in withstanding the assaults of the enemy in the almost hopeless fields of Buena

Vista—morning in generous sorrow over the graves of Kluge, of Clay, or of H. H. Bell, or in giving in the heat of battle terms of merciful capitulation to a vanquished foe at Monocacy, and not being ashamed to avow that he did it to spare women and children, helpless infancy, and more helpless age, against whom no American soldier ever wars. Such a military man, whose triumphs are neither remote nor doubtful, whose virtues these trials have tested, we are proud to make our candidate.

7. Resolved, that in support of such a nomination we ask our Whig friends throughout the nation to unite, and to co-operate zealously, resolutely, with earnestness in behalf of our candidate, whom calumny cannot reach, and with respectful demeanor to our adversaries, whose candidates have yet to prove their claims on the gratitude of the nation.

Among the speakers were Governors Morehead and Kent, Gen. Barrow, of Louisiana, Leslie Combs of Kentucky, Col. Haskell of Tennessee, Hugh Maxwell of New York, L. A. Chandler and Mr. Batchelder of Massachusetts, and many others. All sorts of enthusiastic speakers were made. The Inquirer says of one of them:—

Mr. Duncan of Louisiana was introduced to the meeting. His remarks were quite humorous, and called forth great applause. Mr. Duncan contended that Gen. Taylor was a good Whig—that in case he had not been nominated by the Convention, his name would have been withdrawn from the canvass (immense applause). Mr. Duncan pledged himself to support the nominees of the Convention with all his ability, though his favorite was an Eastern man—Daniel Webster.

At a late hour the meeting broke up. A large number of the Massachusetts and Maine delegates arrived in this city yesterday morning.—Boston Courier, 12th.

Correspondence of the Express.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday night, June 9th.

A platform was erected on the South-west corner of Independence Square, and the Committee of Arrangements, through its Chairman, E. E. Smith, Esq., appointed J. W. Fowler, Esq., of Otsego county, N. Y., as presiding officer.

Thereupon, Mr. Fowler opened the meeting with an elegant speech upon the general principles and true policy of the Whig party of the United States.

The Chairman then presented to the immense audience, Mr. E. Batchelder, of Cambridge, Mass., who made a forcible speech, in which he insisted that we came to the city of brotherly love with the hope that, whoever might be the ultimate choice of the Convention, the Whigs of Mass. had hoped that Abolition Lawrence, would be the nominee for the Vice Presidency. Since, however, the choice had fallen upon an eminent civilian of the Empire State, the Whigs of Massachusetts would aim to convince the Whigs of the Union on the 7th of next November that the State would cast her electorates for General Taylor and Millard Fillmore. And this, said he, she would do, despite the declaration made by one of her Delegates that so help him God! he would oppose the nominees of the Whig National Convention.

Mr. Collins Lee, an able speaker from the city of Baltimore, then entertained the large concourse with an amusing and sarcastic speech.

The Chair then presented to the meeting Colonel Cooke, of Tennessee, who asked whether Great Wales here had not done with enthusiasm at the sight of the spectacle before him. The delegates from every State in the Union, said he, have after a solemn deliberation, decided to send to the country for its suffrages the distinguished hero of Buena Vista and the eminent civilian of the State of New York,—the former one who first fleshed his maiden sword in the war of 1812, and the other an honest and capable statesman, who stood high in the affections of the people of the State of New York, and the whole Union.

Col. Cooke, made his peroration by expressing a hope that the efforts of the Whigs of the Union would not be diminished until victory had perched upon the Whig banner!

The Hon. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was then presented to the meeting, who, after great applause, remarked that he knew of no better way of defeating the Loco Foco ticket than by supporting the nominees of the Whig Convention. He said that the American people knew intuitively whom to trust; and that they knew that Zachary Taylor (applause) was eminently and pre-eminently "one of the noblest works of God."

Mr. Stratton, of New Jersey, said that he should not feel at liberty to trespass upon the time and attention of the meeting, and first in the name of General Taylor put first in nomination on the battlefield of Trenton, New Jersey, Mr. Stratton said that he was authorized in behalf of the entire delegation of New Jersey, to say that that state would heartily respond to the nomination made this day. New Jersey, said he, has been a Whig State since 1828. When New York faltered, New Jersey stood firm.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting a Green Mountain Boy, A. P. Lyman, of Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Lyman said that he came to Philadelphia as a Whig, but he left it a Taylor Whig. He doubted not but Mr. Clay was the first choice of the Whigs of the Green Mountain State; but Vermont is Whig, has been Whig, and will always remain Whig.—When this nomination reaches Vermont, said Mr. Lyman, it will be cordially supported. Vermonters are not men of narrow feelings, and will support the Whig vote. He pledged Vermont for 10,000 majority, and whatever might be his character in other respects, his veracity might be relied upon; and the meeting might count upon his statement, and although no prophet or the son of a prophet, he felt no doubt but that his prophecy would be fulfilled.—(Three cheers for the Green Mountain Boys.)

Mr. Lucius H. Chandler, of Boston, then favored the meeting with a singularly eloquent and patriotic speech, and he was received with loud and repeated applause.

The Chair then presented to the meeting Mr. Alexander E. Brown, of Penn., who was followed by Mr. Ricardo, of Louisiana, Hon. N. G. Foster, of Ga., Mr. Whitney, of New York, the Hon. Mr. Wray, of Ohio, and Mr. Samuel Platt, of Vermont, and other speakers favored the meeting with short and spirited speeches, and were greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause.

Washington, June 13.

A grand ratification meeting was held in the evening in the square near the City Hall. It was estimated that a crowd of twenty-five hundred persons attended. Music and bonfires were the accompaniments of the occasion. No other more entertainments of a more intellectual character wanting. Speeches of great power, and full of enthusiasm for the good cause, were delivered. No one that listened but felt the power of the speakers. All was harmony and determination. Among the speakers were Messrs. Crittenden, R. W. Thompson of Ind., Wm. Dever of N. Y., and Col. Haskell of Tenn. The celebration continued almost to the small hours.

THE COLD WEATHER ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal says:—

"We have had already several days of cold weather, and westerly winds, owing to the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Remember that John Van Buren said that if the Barnburners were not treated with respect by the Democratic Convention, look out for heavy gales from the North and West."

GEN. TAYLOR'S CHARACTER.

A short time ago, the Boston Traveller contained a communication signed "Justice," apparently written by some one well acquainted with the Whig nominee who is "bound to be the next President of the United States. From the acknowledged high reputation of the Traveller, its avowed non-political character, and the marked caution and strictness of the editors, we have a right to presume that the statements are from a responsible source, and entitled to confidence.

The writer says:—

Gen. Taylor is a man of medium stature, large frame, with a massive chest and shoulders, and though not imposing when on the ground he appears finely on horseback. From long exposure to the climate of Florida and the far South, his complexion is almost the color of mahogany.—The same cause has affected his eye sight, and he has formed the habit of half closing his eyes. He is quiet when not in conversation, as if he were sleeping; but when engaged in conversation, his eyes sparkle, and his face lights up with intelligence. He is exceedingly fascinating in social life. Plain and unassuming in his appearance and manners, he reminds one of a New Hampshire farmer, who had seen much hard toil. He is distinguished for great common sense, for modesty in the utterance of his opinions, and great firmness in adhering to that which he conceives to be right. Some years ago he was called to settling in a remote and perplexing matter in connection with the Indian Department. He displayed such profound knowledge of that whole department, he undid the knotty questions with such dexterity, and displayed such strong common sense and practical wisdom, that a bureau was offered to him in that department, but declined.

His family relations are honorable.—Mrs. Taylor is one of the most elegant women in the army. And that is great praise; in the case of the most elegant and accomplished ladies in the country are united in marriage to the officers of the army. She is elegant in her person and manners; a lady of humble, but decided piety, being a member of the Episcopal Church. His son has recently graduated from Yale College.—His daughter is distinguished for accomplishments and beauty. She has declined offers from many officers of the army, in obedience to the desire of her father, who does not wish to see her married to a soldier.

Gen. Taylor is not a profane man. He has been accused of profanity. Words said to have been uttered by him on the field of battle, have gone through the Union, but no one who knows Gen. Taylor believes such a report. Men who have been with him in scenes the most trying, under circumstances the most provoking, never heard him utter an oath; he refrains, from principle.

Gen. Taylor was two years in a fort, as the commander of 1600, many of whom were among the worst of the race; in that fort swearing was as common as plumes; the very moral sense seemed to demand an oath as a test of a gentleman. The chaplain, who was with Gen. T. during his whole command, and saw him under circumstances of the greatest provocation, says he never heard an oath from his lips. His principles and practice in this respect are known to the whole army.

Gen. Taylor is a strict teetotaler. He conforms to the customs of the army, and keeps on his sideboard such liquors as are drunk in the army; but he pledges his officers only to cold water. At the close of a parade, it is etiquette on the part of the officers to call at headquarters and pay respect to the Commander-in-Chief. It is etiquette on the part of the commander to allow his officers to drink his health. It has been Gen. Taylor's custom for years to pour out his glass of cold water, and drink the health of his staff in that alone. When he assumed the command of Fort Jessup, he found intemperance to be the prevailing sin. Whipping, imprisonment and fines had been exhausted. It was proposed to attempt to reform the men. Gen. Taylor gave the chaplain his warm co-operation by authority and example. And all know that in the army, nothing can be done without the aid of the commander. A change was seen at once; and in less than two years, more than 600 reformed men marched in procession with badges and banners. Some of them who joined the army because of their intemperance, obtained their discharge through Gen. Taylor, and returned home to their families sober men. Some of them are in good business in Boston at this time.

Gen. Taylor is a friend to the Sabbath and to public worship. You cannot judge men solely who are in the hands of committees, as Gen. Taylor was at New Orleans a few months ago. By such a rule J. Q. Adams, Mr. Webster, and others, must be set down as enemies to the Sabbath. A single act, over which, as public men, they had no control, must not weigh more than a long life. It is a common thing for officers in the army to take exercise on the Sabbath, by walking or riding after public worship. During the whole time he was at Fort Jessup, the chaplain says he never saw Gen. Taylor ride for exercise, nor so much as walking before his quarters. He regarded the Sabbath as essential to good order and morals, and he threw the force of his example fully in its favor. He was regular and devout at public worship. Whenever the chaplain preached, wherever else was absent, Gen. Taylor was in his place.

In politics, Gen. Taylor is a Whig; so he has no reason to regret. The army is no place to disguise a man's morals—his politics or his religion. A thousand and sixteen years of men continued for years in a small fort, will learn each other's opinions. Open and decided, but moderate, Gen. Taylor has always been known as a Whig; some of his staff were violent politicians. Gen. T. twice for example, sitting on a log, or on a camp stool, the politics of the country have been discussed by Gen. Taylor and his officers. Both Democrats and Whigs have resented him as a Whig. The fact that he bore a commission would as soon have been disputed as his position in politics.

THE N. Y. Evening Post, (Barnburner,) says of the nomination:—

"We now look upon the Presidential question as virtually settled; General Taylor will be in the Presidential chair on the 4th of March, if he is alive. He will sweep the south from Cape May to Key West, and from Ohio to the Rio Grande. Virginia will give her voice for Taylor as surely as South Carolina. Not one of the States, to purchase whose support the letter of Mr. Cass on slavery was written, will, in all probability, give the author of that letter a vote for the Presidency."

"The great error of the present administration in adopting and confirming the last profligate proceedings of Mr. Tyler in regard to the annexation of Texas, we think must now be manifest to Mr. Polk and his cabinet."

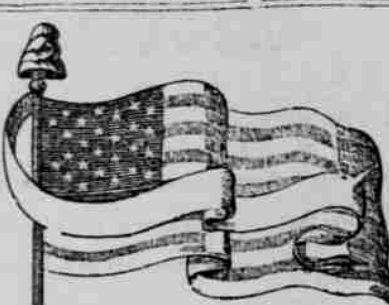
—Even handed justice
Comments the ingredients of the poisoned chalice
To their own lips.

"The precipitate annexation of Texas under the first of the resolutions adopted by Congress—setting aside altogether the mild, safe, and wise alternative proposed by Mr. Benton, and left to Mr. Polk's discretion, brought on the war with Mexico; the war with Mexico brought General Taylor before the public notice, gave him his popularity, and armed him with strength to overturn the administration."

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Tuesday, June 20, 1848.



FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATORS—ADDISON COUNTY.
IRA STEWART, of Middlebury,
ZURIEL WALKER, of Ferrisburgh.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention to nominate Senators for Addison County, on Wednesday last, was fully attended, and its proceedings were characterized by the usual harmony & good feeling. Of the candidates whose names we place at the head of our columns, it would perhaps be sufficient to say that the entire unanimity with which they were nominated by delegates from all parts of the county, is the best evidence of their popularity, and fully entitles them to the confidence of all Whigs. Mr. Stewart served in the capacity of Senator during the last session of the Legislature, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and with much credit to the county. He will command the full Whig vote of "Old Addison," as heretofore. Of Mr. Walker, everybody speaks in the highest terms of respect and confidence. He is greatly esteemed in the northern section of the county, where he is best known, and will receive a strong support everywhere.

During the afternoon sitting, the Convention was addressed by several speakers in a spirited and interesting manner, and especially on the Resolutions in response to the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. Among others, Hon. Peter Starr spoke eloquently of the character of Gen. Taylor, and of the necessity of relinquishing personal preferences for the sake of Whig principles. He had no doubt of the honesty of General Taylor's constant and repeated avowal that he was a Whig; and to him, the position in which he was placed by the Louisiana Delegation was entirely satisfactory. Vertulon Rich, Esq., a delegate to the National Convention from Ohio, (casualty present,) was then called for, who spoke at length in explanation of the course pursued by the Delegation from his own State, and of the proceedings of the Convention in general. Although his preferences had not been gratified, he expressed his full adherence to the nominations, and believed that true Whigs everywhere would do the same. Mr. Rich's remarks were received with hearty cheers.

The fourth resolution, on its first reading, was greeted with spontaneous applause. The name of Henry Clay, whenever or however mentioned, seemed to thrill with electric power along every nerve of the audience, and the resolution was ultimately passed with enthusiastic acclamations. We cannot conceal it—we have no desire to, if we could,—that it is HARD for the people of Vermont to give up HENRY CLAY!

With whatever reluctance, nevertheless, we have not yet found the true and sterling Whig who does not give in his adhesion and support to the Philadelphia nominees. Zachary Taylor will receive an immense majority in Vermont next November, but little less, we think, than gave for the Hero of Tippecanoe.—Between ZACHARY TAYLOR and Lewis Cass, Vermonters see a DIFFERENCE!

Loco Focoism Boiling Over.

The Loco Foco and Libertists of Vermont are really frantic at the nomination of Old Rough and Ready. On the whole, we believe it is the general impression of our opponents in this region that it is perfectly folly for Lewis Cass to undertake to run at all—and that he ought at once to withdraw from the Canvass. We do not believe an intelligent Loco Foco in the United States has now the remotest expectation of electing their ticket. Accordingly, the organs of our opponents in this State, after endorsing the nomination of a man pledged to defeat the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of extending Slave Territory to the utmost, are now absolutely raving, to find themselves headed so effectually by OLD ZACK!

The Editor of the Vermont Patriot, as was to be expected, sets about abusing Gen. Taylor, in his characteristic manner. We are very glad of this. He has already learned that the Patriot is to be, throughout the coming campaign, that same old Ape elongated, and nothing else. In fact, the Major is in his element, again, and his efforts will doubtless be attended with the same happy results as in 1840.

"Well, this is a great country!" ejaculates the Major. No doubt of that, certainly—and some portions of it "come rather high," too, though Uncle Sam is doubtless able to pay.—"The Whig party that has opposed and denounced the War, nominate for President the very man who began it; at whose instigation the army was moved to Corpus Christi." An unqualified falsehood—as we have already shown, quoting the documents.—Next we are told that Gen. Taylor is "a man who makes a business of training slaves for the market." We challenge Major Eastman or any body else to furnish the vaguest shadow of proof to sustain the assertion. The Patriot states that Gen. Taylor "says he does not know enough of politics to vote." That is your kind, Major—but you have out-Scorpiomed Scorpio, this time. Follow up in that style through the campaign,

and you will do the business.—"The Whig party that sung blood-bound songs in 1840, have nominated the very man that introduced that breed of Whigs into Florida." Which is of a piece with the falsehood last quoted.—The Loco Focos, however, have nominated the very man who got the country into the Florida War—perhaps that is what the Major was thinking of. "The Whig party, that has denounced the South for years, has been crushed and extinguished by the South." Oh, has it! We thought Major Eastman would have the credit of doing that. And, by the way, what is the Patriot now firing at?—"A little more grape!"—(don't say, Major, that Gen. Taylor asked Capt. Bragg for wine, at the battle of Buena Vista, will you?) here it comes. "The Whig party,—that has cried aloud about Free Territory, has twice kicked Free Territory resolutions out of their Convention; and the great Whig party, who claim all the principles in the world, have, finally, in full and solemn National Convention assembled, abandoned all principle, and adjourned to go into a general bare-knuckle fight, instead of a party contest."—Yes, the "great Whig Party," after being "crushed and extinguished by the South, abandoned all principle," and adjourned! Most sad catastrophe!—Now it is a fact that one member of the Convention introduced "Free Territory resolutions" at a time when another question was pending, and that they were, of course, ruled to be out of order. How far this fact warrants the decent dignified and pompous sentence we have just quoted, let the reader judge. And now we respectfully submit, to any sober and considerate person under the sun, whether Major Eastman should not be the very last person to mention Slavery in connection with the candidates for the Presidency, unless absolutely forced to do so? Gen. Taylor is known to be opposed to the extension of Slavery, and Lewis Cass is known to be its sworn advocate; and if the universal Whig Party has been dissolved by its own spontaneous act of nominating a Southern man, what shall we say of the party that have nominated a Michigan dough-face? That is a simple question—but we will not press the answer. It might not be perfectly convenient, just now.

Finally, after pretending to make out that the Whig party is sundered into fragments, it urges all old Democrats (Jeffersonians, those who went for the "Ordinance of '87," to leave their party, (this party that was first "crushed and extinguished by the South," and again by Major Eastman, here at the North,) and go in for Lewis Cass. Dear Patriot, give us an opportunity to think of it.

LIBERTY PARTY FERMENTING.

"During the past week," says the Green Mountain Freeman, "our political circles have been thrown into a little ferment, by the reception of the intelligence that the Whig National Convention has resulted (!) in the nomination of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, for President, and MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, for Vice President." Very well, we are glad to see that the leaves are stirring. We trust our "small beer" friends will be altogether improved by the operation—or the paper which is their organ, to say the least. The Freeman has never before given vent to such an amount of froth and fluff as on the present occasion. We ardently hope it may not cease fermenting for some time to come.

The Spirit of the Age, a paper which, on commencing its present volume, informed its patrons that it made "little difference whether a man was a Christian or an Infidel, a Whig or a Loco Foco—human nature was human nature;" (words to that effect,) finds fault with Gen. Taylor, because he avows that if elected Chief Magistrate, he will be President of the country and not of a party! James K. Polk made believe he would do that very thing himself; and his great fault has been that he did not try to keep his promise.

Lewis Cass—His Mission to France.

In 1836, Mr. Cass was sent as a Minister to the Court of Louis Philippe—a post he occupied for the next six years. In this capacity, also, he evinced the same servile and contemptible fawning to the recently elected, but faithless and selfish monarch of France, that had characterized all his doings in the War Department, and all his relations to Gen. Jackson. He, in fact, became the open and extravagant eulogist of the character and policy of Louis Philippe, and a shameless defamer of all the Democratic portion of the French nation. The evidence of this statement is plain and palpable in a work published in this country, ("The King and Court of France,") made up of papers originally contributed by Mr. Cass to the Democratic Review. The whole drift of the book is unqualified eulogy of the course of this aspiring and perjured despot, and of sharp rebuke against the party—even at that time formidable—which has since deposed Louis Philippe, and proclaimed a French Republic.

To the manifold and lamentable inconsistencies of the man, is now added an attempt to land the Democrats of France, and to convey an impression of his warm sympathy in their movements!—The reason of this is manifest. The party lately so abused and vilified has become successful—the movement is a popular one in this country; and with Mr. Cass all ideas of consistency and conscience, in political affairs, were long ago repudiated.

Our opponents speak boastfully of his efforts to defeat the Quintuple League—but, in the first place, all that he did in that regard, was altogether a usurpation of power, and manifestly an officious intermeddling with matters in respect to which he had no right to interfere. In doing so, he called down upon him the indignation of the British Government so severely, that he feels moved to perpetual anxiety and revenge against that government. This is probably the key to his whole Oregon movement, and to his apparently settled determination to use every effort to embroil his country in a contest with that powerful nation. It has been confidently predicted by men whose means of judgment are quite sufficient, that, if elected President, Lewis Cass, pursuing in the footsteps of his predecessor, will contribute to involve us in a War with Great Britain, at the earliest moment.—But happily, his defeat is sure.

THE Boston Courier of Thursday has a call for a Ratification Meeting at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 16th inst., signed by about 1500 names. The great opposition to the Philadelphia nominees in Massachusetts, in respect to which our opponents have tried to be very eloquent, "grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

"The Old Hero"—is the name of a new campaign paper issued from the American Office, Manchester N. H. devoted to the advocacy of the claims of Taylor and Fillmore. Success to this spirited sheet.

CONGRESS.—We find nothing in the doings of Congress for the last two weeks, in which our readers will be particularly interested, except the resolution of Mr. Ashmun for a final adjournment on the 27th of July—which has passed the House.

HOW WILL YOU VOTE? For Zachary Taylor, and a limitation of Slavery, or for Lewis Cass and Slavery Extension? For Zachary Taylor, and Protection to Home Industry, or for Lewis Cass, and Free Trade? For Zachary Taylor, and the Improvement of Harbors and River Navigation, or for Lewis Cass, and "snags and sawyers"? For Zachary Taylor, and a wholesome use of the veto power, or for Lewis Cass, and Executive Usurpation? For Zachary Taylor, and peaceful pursuits at home, or for Lewis Cass, and War and Conquest? For Zachary Taylor, the honest patriot, or for Lewis Cass, the truckling demagogue? You may think of some other man, whose election you would prefer to either of these candidates. Have you the slightest hope that the man you on the whole would prefer, can now be elected? If not, we ask you—not to sacrifice your conscience to expediency, but—to consider seriously whether, after all, you ought not to vote the Whig Ticket, and sacrifice personal partiality to the national good.

Gen. Taylor.

"Those who have the best opportunity for learning Gen. Taylor's sentiments say that he was

opposed to the annexation of Texas, and is opposed to the annexation of Mexico.

We are assured by gentlemen who were much with Gen. Taylor (one of whom is not a Whig) during the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso, that he openly, frankly and freely avowed himself

opposed to any extension of Slave Territory.

And such we believe to be the fact.—Albany Evening Journal, (August last.)

100 GUNS FOR SLAVERY!—The Loco Focos of this city propose to fire 100 guns this evening to ratify the nomination of Gen. Cass and the extension of human slavery. Wonder if it is those conscientious gentlemen who circulated and signed petitions, a few years since, against the annexation of Texas—who have often denounced Gen. Cass for abandoning the Wilmot Proviso, and going over, body and soul, to slavery—those who, "wherever and whenever they have spoken on the subject of annexation, and the extension of slavery, have openly opposed" Gen. Cass—and more especially since the publication of his Hannagan letter—"WHOLLY DISSENTING FROM ITS VIEW"—have long since abandoned him, and given their "support to Mr. Van Buren," or some other than the great demagogue. It is expected that all those who wish to be considered "within the pale," will join and take part in the display this evening. Several speeches are expected, and several feats of ground and lofty tumbling will be performed—the whole to conclude with a grand pantomime, representing the divorce of principles and conscience, and a general scramble for the spoils.—Detroit D. Adc., 9th.

The Philadelphia North American thus graphically and truly sums up the character of the supple tool and cringing demagogue whom the Loco Foco party, or the dough-faced wing of it, has placed in nomination for the office of President:—

"Of Gen. Cass we shall in due time have something to say. For the present it is enough for us to know that by all the Whigs, and by many, very many, of his own party, his nomination is regarded as the certain precursor of his downfall. A parasite of royalty abroad—a demagogue at home; a federalist in his youth; a Jacobin in his age; a blusterer in words; a renegade in deeds; smooth lipped and false hearted; seeking by all means of inclination to gain unworthy ends; with these and similar characteristics known to the American people, it is impossible that they can fail to stamp upon him their marked and signal disapprobation."

For The Galaxy.

THE BEST FARM.

MR. EDITOR.—By an oversight of the managers of the Ad. Co. Ag. Society at their March Meeting, the conditions on which premiums are to be awarded on Farms, were not decided upon. They were as follows:—

"In awarding premiums on farms regard will be had to the general management of the farm, the expenses of conducting the same, the amount of produce, and the relative condition of the farm at the commencement and at the close of the year, together with the condition of the same, so far as known, two years previous. The preference will be given to the most economical and profitable mode of farming, or that which combines the largest net profit per centum from the capital invested with the greatest improvement in the fertility of the soil and the general condition of the farm."

All applications for premiums on farms must be made in writing addressed to the Secretary of the Society and left at his office, on or before the 1st day of July."

THE SECRETARY.

Vergennes, June 16, 1848.

FOR LAKE GEORGE.

MR. EDITOR.—At late visit South, I met a gentleman who had once made our village a stopping point in his route over the mountains from Lake George, and who complained earnestly of the miserable staging out from here-ham. I told him the thing was better now, and if he would come to see us again, he could rely on it.

A FULL TEAM.

GEN. CASS'S CHICAGO LETTER.

There is a general desire, now that Gen. Cass is nominated, to see his letter to the Chicago Convention. It is submitted; and its perusal will excite as much contempt among the People as it did at the Convention, where it was received with hisses and derision:—

Detroit, May 29th, 1847.

Dear Sir—I am obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention which will meet in Chicago, Illinois, on the 10th of July.—Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,
W. L. Whiting, Esq. LEWIS CASS.

THE New York Globe is out openly in favor of Taylor against Cass.

ADDISON COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.

CONVENTION.

Convention met at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., according to previous notice, and was called to order by G. W. Grandey, Esq., of Vergennes, Chairman of the County Committee. On motion, Hon. Horatio Seymour was appointed President, pro tem, and Joseph H. Barrett, Secretary, pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Grandey, a committee of seven was appointed by the Chair, to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The